

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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Washington, D. C.

May 13, 1961

Schedule and Program of Meetings of Board of Directors, Council, and Committees

Following is the schedule of the various meetings called for Thursday and Friday, May 18 and 19, along with program details of the open session of the Board:

THURSDAY, MAY 18

9:30 a.m.—Meeting of Administrative Council, Conference Room, N.C.A. Headquarters

9:30 a.m.—Meeting of State Secretaries, Library, N.C.A. Headquarters

12:30 p.m.—Joint Luncheon of N.C.A. Board of Directors, Administrative Council and guests, Federal Room, Hotel Statler

Award of N.C.A. Plaque to Alvin W. String, 1960 National Canning Crops Champion, and Special Certificate of Merit to his fieldman, James F. Foote, California Packing Corporation, Swedesboro, N. J., by The Honorable Harrison A. Williams, Jr., U. S. Senator from New Jersey

Address: "Freedom—Our Sacred Trust," Stary Gange, professional lecturer, former N.C.A. Director and former vice president, Pacific Olive Company, Visalia, Calif.

2:30 p.m.—Open Session of N.C.A. Board of Directors, Federal Room, Hotel Statler; President John C. Hemingway, presiding

- (a) New Honorary Members of N.C.A.
- (b) Announcement of 1963 Convention Site
- (c) Appointment of Nominating Committee for Executive Committee
- (d) Impact on the Canning Industry of the New Administration's Programs—Luke F. Beckman, Chairman, Legislative Committee, and Robert B. Heiney, Assistant Executive Vice President

A report on the progress of the new frontier—with special emphasis on legislation dealing with such items as marketing orders, wage-hour, and consumer protection—will be a feature of the open session of the spring meeting of the N.C.A. Board of Directors, Thursday afternoon May 18, at Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C. Delivering this report on the impact of the new Administration's program on the canning industry will be Luke F. Beckman, Chairman of the N.C.A. Legislative Committee, and Robert B. Heiney, Assistant Executive Vice President.

(e) Use of Canned Foods in Industrial Inplant Feeding under the Civil Defense program—James C. Scully, Nejelski & Company, New York City

(f) Report of S.S. HOPE Project (and film)

5 p.m.—Reception at residence of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, 1607 S. Arlington Ridge Road, Arlington, Va.

FRIDAY, MAY 19

8 a.m.—Breakfast Meeting of Consumer and Trade Relations Committee, Ohio Room, Hotel Statler

9:30 a.m.—Closed Executive Session, N.C.A. Board of Directors, Congressional Room, Hotel Statler

12:30 p.m.—Luncheon Meeting of Convention Program Committee, Federal Room, Marriott Motor Hotel, Key Bridge

2 p.m.—Meeting of tomato canners, Conference Room, N.C.A. Headquarters

Another feature of the Thursday session, which President John C. Hemingway will call to order following the joint luncheon of the Board members and Administrative Council, will be the award, by Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey of the N.C.A. Plaque to Alvin W. String, 1960 National Canning Crops Champion, and of a special certificate of merit to his fieldman, James F. Foote, California Packing Corporation, Swedesboro, N. J.

Stary Gange, canner turned professional lecturer, is the key speaker. Mr. Gange was a member of the N.C.A. Board last year, and is a well-known California olive canner.

James C. Scully, Nejelski & Company, specialist on the institutional canned food studies conducted as part of the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program, will report on a new program combining industrial civil defense shelter programs with their inplant feeding activities.

House Approves Extension of Mexican Farm Labor Program

A bill to extend the Mexican farm labor program for two years—until December 31, 1963—was passed by the House on May 11 and sent to the Senate.

As originally introduced, H.R. 2010 (Gathings) would have extended the program for four years. The House Agriculture Committee, which was submitted to a barrage of opposition to the measure, amended the bill to provide for only a two-year extension.

The program authorizing the temporary employment of Mexican farmworkers in the United States was enacted by the 82nd Congress in 1951

as P.L. 78 which created title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949. The program has been extended by the Congress on several occasions, most recently in 1960 when the authorization was extended until December 31, 1961.

During the debate on May 10, the House rejected several Administration-supported amendments to the bill which would have:

1. Restricted the employment of Mexican farmworkers to a temporary or seasonal basis, except in specific cases approved by the Secretary of Labor for a temporary period.
2. Prohibited the employment of Mexican farmworkers in the operation of power-driven machinery, except in

Information Letter Schedule

Because of the annual spring meetings of the N.C.A. Board of Directors and Administrative Council, May 18-19, publication of the next issue of the INFORMATION LETTER will be delayed until May 24. That issue will report the meetings in detail.

specific cases approved by the Secretary of Labor for a temporary period.

3. Required employers to pay Mexican farmworkers wages that are equivalent to the average farm wage in the state in which they are employed, or the national farm wage average, whichever is the lesser.

4. Denied the use of Mexican farmworkers to employers who pay domestic farmworkers less than their Mexican counterparts.

The N.C.A. filed a statement on March 8, with the House Agriculture Committee in support of the Gathings bill to extend the Mexican farm labor program for four years (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 11, page 119).

The Senate Agriculture Committee is expected to hold public hearings this year on the Gathings bill.

Safety of Migrant Workers

The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced that it will undertake an extensive road check of motor vehicles transporting migrant workers north from Florida the end of this month. ICC safety inspectors, working closely with Florida authorities, will set up several highway check points in an effort to help assure safe transportation for the migrant workers.

Labeling and Nutrition Covered in C&TR Releases

The new leaflet, *It's On the Label*, prepared as part of the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program in promotion of descriptive labeling, was distributed May 1 to 384 metropolitan newspapers. Along with copies of the leaflet went a press release reviewing the facts about canned foods labels and telling how the descriptive label enables consumers to shop wisely. The food editors, receiving the leaflet and release, were advised that their readers could obtain free copies of the leaflet on request.

On April 30 another mailing was made to 500 daily newspapers containing an item on "nutrient thrift" in the column of food fillers and shorts known as "Extra Helpings." The item reminded consumers that when they discard the liquid in canned vegetables valuable vitamins and other nutrients go down the drain, and explained how to get full use of the valuables in the liquid.

USDA Simplifies Inspection of Liver Spread Products

Changes in meat and poultry inspection requirements, for the purpose of facilitating imports and interstate movement of certain liver spread products, were announced by USDA May 5.

Effective October 1, liver spread products containing a combination of meat or meat by-products and poultry or poultry products will be subject only to the requirements of the Poultry Products Inspection Act and will no longer be regarded as meat food products, and therefore will no longer be subject to requirements of the Meat Inspection Act. This action is being taken to eliminate dual inspection requirements for one food product.

USDA said that products affected by the announcement include such items as pate de foie gras, puree de foie, puree de foie d'oie, de mousee de foie gras truffles, bloc de foie gras, pate de foie with truffles, creme de foie, liver pate, truffled liver paste, pate dore truffe (truffled oven baked pate), puree de foie gras, liver paste, and the like.

Shippers and importers of such products must after October 1 comply with the requirements of the Poultry Products Inspection Act. This means that labeling materials for these products as of October 1 must be approved by the Poultry Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, the agency which administers the poultry inspection law. Previous approval of labels by the Meat Inspection Division, Agricultural Research Service, is cancelled as of next September 30.

The new requirements also mean that imports of these products after October 1 must be accompanied by a satisfactory poultry inspection certificate from the country of origin and an "Import Request" (Form PY-515). Import of these products (as well as those containing only poultry meat) is permitted only from those countries whose inspection systems have been approved by USDA.

The poultry inspection systems of France and Canada received formal USDA approval on April 5, 1961, and the USDA regulations governing poultry inspection were amended as of that date to show that imports from these countries are now permitted. These are the first foreign poultry inspection systems to receive USDA approval.

Until the changed requirements for liver spread products go into effect October 1, imports of those products

containing a combination of poultry and meat must be accompanied by a satisfactory meat inspection certificate in addition to the report on meat and meat food products (Form MI-410). Imports of products containing only poultry meat, both at present and after October 1, must be accompanied by the poultry inspection certificate and "Import Request" (Form PY-515).

Department of Consumers Is Proposed by 22 Senators

Senator Kefauver and 21 other Senators have introduced a bill, S. 1688, the "Consumers Act of 1961," to establish a Department of Consumers "in order to secure within the federal government effective representation of the economic interests of consumers." The duty of the Department, which would be headed by a Secretary of Consumers, would be "to protect and promote the interests of the people of the United States as consumers of goods and services made available to them through the trade and commerce of the United States."

The bill would provide for the transfer of several federal agencies—including the Food and Drug Administration, the Division of Prices and Cost of Living of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Home Economics Research Branch and the Human Nutrition Research Branch of the USDA, and certain elements of the National Bureau of Standards—to the Department of Consumers, within 90 days of the enactment of the Act.

Additional functions of the Department would include:

- (1) "To present the viewpoint of consumers of goods and services . . . in the formulation of policies of the government;
- (2) "To represent the economic interests of consumers . . . in proceedings before courts and regulatory agencies . . . ;
- (3) "To conduct annually a National Consumers' Conference . . . ;"
- (4) To receive, evaluate and act upon "complaints concerning commercial and trade practices employed in the production, distribution and furnishing of goods and services" which may be detrimental to the economic interests of consumers, and to disseminate information to consumers concerning these practices;
- (5) To conduct economic surveys and investigations with respect to production capacity, distribution methods, price levels, and product quality.

Three Regional Magazines Feature Canned Foods

The *Progressive Farmer*, *The Southern Planter* and *New England Homestead*, regional farm magazines, featured canned foods in photograph food articles in April.

"Soup makes it better," the article in *The Progressive Farmer*, features canned soup in each of seven recipes. The article says, "It is hard to describe the 'lift' that soup gives to other foods. Soup may be added for extra flavor, either as a sauce or as the liquid in baked foods." Included are condensed cream of celery soup, beef broth, tomato soup and cream of asparagus soup. Other canned foods used are green beans and salmon.

The food article in *The Southern Planter*, "Salads Make Satisfactory Meals," uses canned foods in each of the four salad recipes. Included are canned grapefruit sections, dark sweet cherries, catsup, boned chicken, condensed consommé, shrimp, tuna, and pimientos. The featured recipe photographed is Low Calorie Chicken Salad with tomato aspic and canned asparagus.

Appearing in *New England Homestead* is the article "Two-Tone Salad For A Buffet Meal." The salad is made with tomato aspic and cottage cheese layers. Canned tomato juice and tomato sauce are the canned food ingredients used in the recipe.

1960 Packs of Canned Fish

The 1960 packs of canned fish and shellfish intended for human consumption totaled 669.5 million pounds, 7 percent more than the 627.6 million pounds packed in 1959, according to a report by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The 1960 production in the United States, including American Samoa and Puerto Rico, was valued at \$338.5 million to the packers. This exceeded the value of the 1959 packs, \$310 million, by 9 percent.

The pack of canned tuna was a record high, for the fifth consecutive year. The salmon pack was up 18 percent, due largely to an increase in the run of red salmon in Bristol Bay. Pacific sardines were scarce and fishermen devoted more effort to the mackerel fishery there.

The total 1960 pack of canned shrimp was slightly larger than that of 1959. The pack in the eastern and southern states was up 16 percent, while the pack of the small shrimp on the Pacific Coast dropped

sharply, from 169,144 to 58,997 cases. The pack of clam products in 1960 set a new record. The pack of whole and minced clams declined while chowder, juice and broth production increased considerably. The pack of crab meat was the largest since 1948, increases being registered for both king crabs and blue crabs.

Following is a summary of 1960 packs of principal canned fish and shellfish, with comparisons:

Canned Product	1959	1960
	(standard cases)	
Tuna.....	14,331,713	15,305,434
Bonito and yellowtail....	57,505	14,423
Salmon.....	2,465,538	2,912,016
Maine sardines.....	1,753,145	1,997,618
Pacific sardines.....	754,571	615,605
Alewives.....	72,863	41,891
Mackerel.....	586,818	934,746
Fish cakes, flakes, paste, and spread.....	103,950	93,807
Gelatinous fish.....	246,100	234,937
Clam products.....	1,962,026	2,057,471
Crab meat.....	150,890	204,651
Oysters.....	421,117	410,521
Shrimp.....	922,150	930,974

Source: "Canned Fish and Byproducts, 1960," Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

1960 Pack of White Potatoes

(N.C.A. Division of Statistics)

Region and State	April-March	
	1959-60	1960-61
	(actual cases)	
East.....	1,094,045	1,336,782
Whole.....	n.a.	1,104,114
Sliced and diced.....	n.a.	232,668
Midwest and West.....	1,908,148	2,218,495
Whole.....	n.a.	1,910,617
Sliced and diced.....	n.a.	307,878
South.....	402,935	454,926
Whole.....	n.a.	429,035
Sliced and diced.....	n.a.	25,891

U. S. Total..... 3,405,128 4,010,203

East includes Del., Maine, Md., N. J., and Va. Midwest and West includes Ark., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn., Okla., Or., Texas, Utah and Wis. South includes Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., and Tenn. n.a.—not available.

1960 Pack of Sweet Potatoes

(N.C.A. Division of Statistics)

State	April-March	
	1959-60	1960-61
	(actual cases)	
Md., N. J., and Va.....	2,586,995	2,000,172
La., Miss., and Ala.....	2,571,463	1,910,083
Ark. and Okla.....	446,257	348,138
Other states.....	641,491	579,602

U. S. Total..... 6,246,206 4,837,995

Other states include Calif., Ga., N. C., and Texas.

N.C.A. Western Laboratory Microanalysts School

Announcements of the annual school for training microanalysts employed by member canners were mailed May 8 from the N.C.A. Western Research Laboratory. Two-week school sessions will begin on June 5, June 19, July 5, and July 17.

The instruction will be given this year, as usual, at the Berkeley Laboratory and will include training of new inspectors as well as checking the work of experienced ones. The instruction will be based on official and proven methods for detecting microscopic contaminants. Arrangements for attending the school should be made through the N.C.A. Berkeley Laboratory.

Apricot, Sweet Cherry Crops

May 1 conditions in California pointed to larger crops of sweet cherries and plums than last year but a smaller crop of apricots.

SWEET CHERRIES

California's sweet cherry crop is estimated at 32,000 tons, which would be the first crop since 1957 of average or better size. At that level it would be one third above last year and 19 percent above the 1950-59 average of 26,980 tons.

APRICOTS

Production of California apricots is estimated at 210,000 tons, 9 percent below last year but 15 percent above average. That total equals the production obtained in 1958.

PLUMS

The crop of plums in California is estimated at 90,000 tons, 10 percent greater than last year and 12 percent above average.

Poultry Used in Processing

(Statistical Reporting Service of USDA)

	Jan.-March Cumulative	
	1960	1961
	(thousands of pounds)	
Young chickens.....	15,972	45,092
Mature chickens.....	47,045	58,653
Turkeys.....	17,671	30,065
Other poultry.....	11	8,702
Total.....	80,699	142,512

Beginning with October, 1960, data on poultry parts and fat used in canning are no longer available by class of poultry and are included in "other."

Legislative Proposals in the 87th Congress

This is a report on the status of bills, introduced in the first session of the 87th Congress, which may be of interest to canners. Unless otherwise noted, no action has been taken. (Bill numbers and the Committees to which they have been referred are indicated in *italics*.)

Antitrust Laws

S. 11 (Kefauver) would amend the Clayton Act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act, to restrict the "good faith" defense against a charge of price discrimination; *Judiciary*.

H.R. 3563 (Patman) would amend the Clayton Act to require prior notification of corporate mergers and acquisitions; *Judiciary*.

H.R. 4008 (Roosevelt) would amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for the issuance of temporary "cease and desist" orders to prevent certain acts and practices pending completion of FTC proceedings; *Commerce*.

Consumer Interests

S. 1688 (Kefauver et al.) would create a Department of Consumers to which would be transferred the FDA and certain components of the USDA, Labor Dept. and Commerce Dept.; *Government Operations*.

S. Res. 115 (Neuberger et al.) would create a Select Committee on Consumer Interests; *Government Operations*.

S. Res. 119 (Javits et al.) would establish a Select Committee on Consumers; *Banking*.

H. Res. 240 (Anfuso) and companion bills would create a select committee "to conduct studies and investigations of the problems of consumers;" *Rules*.

Co-op Taxation

H.R. 5775 (Davis, Tenn.) would "provide tax equity through the taxation of cooperative corporations and provide tax credits for recipients of dividends from genuine cooperatives;" *Ways and Means*.

Factory Inspection

A draft bill to amend the Food and Drug Act to "clarify and strengthen existing inspection authority thereunder" was sent to the Congress on January 17 by HEW Secretary Fleming. This proposal has not yet been endorsed by Secretary Ribicoff or introduced in the Congress.

H.R. 1235 (Sullivan) would enlarge the factory inspection authority of the FDA; *Commerce*.

Farm Labor

H.R. 2010 (Gathings), as passed by the House May 11, would extend the Mexican farm labor program through Dec. 31, 1963. The N.C.A. filed a statement with the House in support of the bill.

Six bills relating to the problems of migratory farmworkers and their families were considered on April 25 by the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor and ordered to be reported favorably, together with recommendations for certain technical changes, to the full *Committee on Labor and Public Welfare*.

The bills, which were introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Williams (N.J.), were the subject of public hearings on April 12 and 13. As ordered to be reported, they are:

S. 1123, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to prohibit the employment in agriculture, outside of school hours, of children below the age of 14 (instead of 15, as in the original bill).

S. 1124, to provide certain payments to assist states and local communities in improving educational opportunities for migratory farmworkers' children, and *S. 1125*, to provide grants for the education of adult migrants, were suggested for redrafting into one bill.

S. 1126, to require federal registration of contractors of migratory farmworkers was ordered to be reported favorably on condition that certain technical changes which are contemplated are acceptable to members of the subcommittee.

S. 1130, to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for improving the health services and conditions of migratory farmworkers and their families.

S. 1132, to establish a National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor, was recommended for redrafting to (1) reduce its life from 12 to 5 years; (2) require it to report through the Secretary of Labor instead of directly to the President; (3) increase its membership from 13 to 15, including 3 migratory farmworkers, 3 farmers, 3 citizens familiar with the general problems of migratory farmworkers, 3 citizens familiar with the health, education, and welfare problems of migratory farmworkers, and 3 state officials experienced in the general problems of migratory farmworkers.

Hearings have been scheduled May 17-18 by the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor on *S. 1129*, which would authorize the Secretary of Labor to regulate the recruitment, transportation, and distribution of agricultural workers.

Additional bills introduced by Senator Williams, on which no hearings have been scheduled, are:

S. 1122, to establish a minimum wage for certain persons employed in agriculture; *Labor*.

S. 1127 to provide improved housing for domestic migrant farmworkers and their families; *Banking*.

S. 1128 to extend the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act to agriculture; *Labor*.

S. 1131 to further assist states in establishing and operating day-care facilities for children of migrant farmworkers; *Finance*.

Hearings on four migratory labor bills were held May 9 and 10 by the Select Subcommittee on Labor of the House Committee on Education and Labor. Introduced by Representative Zelenko (N.Y.), the bills are:

H.R. 5288, to establish a National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor.

H.R. 5289, to require federal registration of contractors of migratory farmworkers.

H.R. 5290, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to regulate the recruitment, transportation, and distribution of migratory farmworkers.

H.R. 5291, to prohibit the employment of children under 15 in agriculture.

Additional hearings on these four bills will be held May 19-20 in New York City.

Fishery Products

S. 901 (Magnuson) to establish a national 10-year program of oceanographic research and surveys, was the subject of hearings in March by the *Senate Commerce Committee*. The N.C.A. testified on March 17 in support of the bill's objectives.

S. 1230 (Gruening et al.) would reappropriate S-K funds and provide additional federal assistance to the states for rehabilitation and development of fishery resources; *Commerce*.

H. Res. 242 (Keith) and companion resolutions would declare it to be the sense of the House that the Interior Department, acting through the FAWS, should take steps to expand its oceanographic research activities; *Fisheries*.

H.R. 615 (Anfuso) would reappropriate funds available under the Salton-Kennedy Act; *Fisheries*.

H.R. 657 (Colmer) would impose an ad valorem duty of 35 percent on all imports of shrimp in any form; *Ways and Means*.

H.R. 573 (Thompson) and identical bills would establish quotas for the importation of shrimp and shrimp products, impose a duty on unprocessed shrimp imported in excess of those quotas, and impose a duty on processed shrimp as well as prohibit its importation in excess of established quotas; *Ways and Means*.

H.R. 5088 (Herlong) would authorize fishing vessels to take on board and transport fish from other vessels to U.S. ports; *Fisheries*.

H.R. 5301 (Rivers, Alaska) would provide for funds from customs receipts to be allocated to state agencies; *Fisheries*.

Food Stamps

S. 23 (Aiken) would establish national minimum standards of nutrition and authorize the issuance of coupons, redeemable for certain foods, to fam-

ities which fall below the minimum; *Agriculture*.

H.R. 892 (Anfuso) would establish a national food stamp plan and distribute \$1 billion of surplus food commodities each year to needy persons and families in the U. S.; *Agriculture*.

Food Additives

H.R. 6011 (King, Utah) would establish a commission to investigate the effects on the public health of chemicals added to food and beverages; *Commerce*.

Foreign Tax Credit

S. 749 (Gore) would repeal the foreign tax credit and include a pro rata share of the income of foreign corporations in the gross income of taxpayers owning, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting stock of such foreign corporations; *Finance*.

Humane Treatment

H.R. 3556 (Moulder) would provide for humane treatment of animals used in research by recipients of federal grants; *Commerce*.

Labeling

S. 1260 (McGee) would amend the Food and Drug Act to require labeling of all imported meats, poultry or fish to indicate their foreign origin, even after processing and repackaging; *Labor*.

Marketing Orders

H.R. 6400 (Cooley) and **S. 1643** (Ellender), the Administration's omnibus farm bill, would authorize marketing orders, marketing quotas, and price supports for canning crops. The N.C.A. appeared on May 5 before the House Agriculture Committee to request that canning crops be exempted from the bill (see Supplement to INFORMATION LETTER of May 6). The N.C.A. also plans to testify May 17 before the Senate Agriculture Committee.

S. 1389 (McCarthy et al.) and **H.R. 159** (Siak) would authorize federal marketing programs for turkeys and turkey products; *Agriculture*.

H.R. 1106 (Ullman) would authorize marketing orders for chickens, turkeys, Irish potatoes, and onions; *Agriculture*.

H.R. 5583 (Clem Miller) would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to issue marketing orders for apples produced in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California for canning and freezing; *Agriculture*.

S. 1462 (Engle and Kuchel) would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish minimum standards of quality for certain grapes and plums; *Commerce*.

Small Business

H.R. 2 (Ikard), *Ways and Means*, and **S. 2** (Sparkman), *Finance*, would assist small businessmen by permitting a deduction for federal income tax purposes of additional investment

in depreciable assets, inventory, and accounts receivable.

Tariffs and Trade

S. 1289 (Magnuson), to eliminate the oath from shippers' export manifests, was reported with amendments May 4 by the Commerce Committee.

S. 1729 (Engle) would establish an office in the Commerce Department to promote foreign commerce and assist U. S. businessmen in locating export opportunities and expediting sales transactions; *Commerce*.

S. 1735 (Muskie) would provide for an investigation by the Tariff Commission when it has been alleged that articles produced under substandard wage and working conditions in foreign countries are being imported into the United States with adverse consequences for domestic production and domestic workers; *Finance*.

S. 1737 (Burdick) would amend section 7(e) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 so as to include the livestock industry as a domestic industry producing products directly competitive with imported meat and meat products; *Finance*.

H.R. 373 (Gross) would prohibit the importation of pork and other agricultural commodities and products from the Soviet Union, Poland, and other communist-dominated countries; *Ways and Means*.

H.R. 3962 (Dent) would apply tariffs to imported commodities to equalize the wage differential between domestic and foreign industries; *Ways and Means*.

H.R. 689 (Lane) would establish an import quota system for all imported items; *Ways and Means*.

H.R. 2484 (Herlong) would require all imported articles and containers, when repackaged, to be identified as to their countries of origin; *Ways and Means*.

H.R. 1149 (Dent) would require advertisements of imported articles to identify their countries of origin; *Commerce*.

H.R. 4125 (Kilgore) would amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937, as amended, so as to extend its restrictions on imported commodities to imported onions, lettuce, and carrots; *Agriculture*.

H. Res. 166 (Joelson) would authorize an investigation of the problems of international fair labor standards; *Rules*.

S. 613 (Hruska), *Finance*, and **H.R. 3452** (Martin), *Ways and Means*, would impose an additional 25 percent ad valorem duty on excess imports of "beef, veal, pork, mutton and lamb, whether fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, preserved, or canned, except offal and canned corn beef."

S. 1509 (Neuberger) would require the Library of Congress to conduct additional studies of foreign trade

interests within the United States; *Rules*.

Taxation of Interstate Commerce

H.R. 4363 (Willis) would require the Congress to make a study of "all matters pertaining to the taxation of interstate commerce" by the states, territories, and possessions of the U. S., the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or their political or taxing subdivisions; *Judiciary*.

Urban Affairs

H.R. 6065 (Ryan) would establish a Department of Urban Affairs; *Government Operations*.

Wages and Hours

H.R. 3935, as passed by the House and Senate and signed by the President (P.L. 87-30), does not affect canners' exemptions from the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Earlier this year the N.C.A. filed statements in the House and Senate opposing the attempted curtailment of these exemptions in the original bill.

H.R. 5123 (Powell) would reduce the maximum workweek to 35 hours, over a four-year period; *Labor*.

Water Pollution

H.R. 6441 (Blatnik), to establish a Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, was passed by the House on May 3 and sent to the Senate; hearings on the Blatnik bill and several Senate proposals to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act were held May 8-9 by a subcommittee of the Senate Public Works Committee.

West Germany's Food Law

The German Food Law of 1958 and its implementing ordinances through 1960 are available in a publication just released by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce. The report, "Food Regulations of the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin," issued as Part 2, No. 61-12 of BFC's World Trade Information Service, contains extensive lists of permissible additives and summaries of applicable German legislation. Copies may be purchased for 10 cents each from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., or from any Commerce Department field office.

U.S. exporters wishing to determine whether their products comply with the German food regulations may communicate with any of 74 food inspection offices in Germany. A list of these is available on loan from the BFC's European Division.

FDA Order Amending Standard for Canned Asparagus

The FDA published in the *Federal Register* of May 11 an order amending the standard of identity for canned asparagus to permit the use of stannous chloride, within a specified limit, in the glass pack. Following is the text of the order as published in the *Federal Register* of May 11:

Title 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Subchapter B—Food and Food Products

PART 51—CANNED VEGETABLES; DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY; QUALITY; AND FILL OF CONTAINER

Canned Asparagus; Amendment of Standard of Identity

In the matter of amending the definition and standard of identity for canned asparagus to provide for the use of stannous chloride as a permitted optional ingredient:

A notice was published in the *Federal Register* of March 17, 1961 (26 F.R. 2254), setting forth a proposal by the P. J. Ritter Company, Bridgeton, New Jersey, to amend the definition and standard of identity for canned vegetables other than those specifically regulated (21 CFR 51.990), to make stannous chloride, in an amount not to exceed 15 parts per million calculated as tin (Sn), a per-

mitted optional ingredient for glass-pack canned asparagus, and to provide for label declaration of that ingredient. The notice invited interested persons to submit views and comments.

Upon consideration of the information furnished by the petitioner, the views and comments received, and other relevant information, it is concluded that it will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to adopt the amendment as proposed. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, as amended 70 Stat. 919, 72 Stat. 948; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371) and in accordance with the authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (25 F.R. 8625): *It is ordered*, That § 51.990(c) and (f) be amended by adding thereto new subparagraphs reading as follows:

§ 51.990 Canned vegetables other than those specifically regulated; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.

(c) *

(10) In the case of canned asparagus packed in glass containers, stannous chloride may be added in a quantity not to exceed 15 parts per million calculated as tin (Sn).

(f) *

(9) If the optional ingredient specified in paragraph (c) (10) of this sec-

tion is present, the label shall bear the statement "stannous chloride added as a preservative," "stannous chloride added to preserve color," or "stannous chloride added to retain color."

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time prior to the thirtieth day from the date of its publication in the *Federal Register* file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D.C., written objections thereto. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing, and such objections must be supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by memorandum or brief in support thereof. All documents shall be filed in quintuplicate.

Effective date. This order shall become effective 60 days from the date of its publication in the *Federal Register*, except as to any provisions that may be stayed by the filing of proper objections. Notice of the filing of objections or lack thereof will be announced by publication in the *Federal Register*.

(Secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371)

Dated: May 5, 1961.

[SEAL]

JOHN L. HARVEY,
Deputy Commissioner
of Food and Drugs.

Forthcoming Meetings

- May 15-19—NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION, Midyear Meeting of Board of Directors, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- June 11-12—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Spring Meeting, Whitcomb Hotel, St. Joseph
- June 12-14—Maine Canners' and Freezers' Association, Annual Convention, Colony Hotel, Kennebunkport
- June 18-22—National Association of Retail Grocers, 52d Annual Convention, Convention Hall, Philadelphia
- June 19-21—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Midyear Meeting, The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
- June 21-24—Processed Apples Institute, Inc., 10th Annual Meeting, The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
- June 25-26—Ohio Canners and Food Processors Association, Spring Meeting, Catawba Cliffs Beach Club, Port Clinton
- July 5-21—N. C. A. Midwestern Canners Technicians School, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
- July 24-28—Ohio Canners and Food Processors Association, Tomato Canners Quality Control Conference, Ohio State University, Columbus
- Sept. 19-27—World Nutritional Fishery Conference, FAO, Rome

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